U.S. Dept. of Agriculture
Federal Extension Service

RECENT RELEASES OF NEW VARIETIES - No. 1

Oats

Goodfield - Developed jointly by the University of Wisconsin and the Crops Research Division, USDA. It is a spring oat with a short and very stiff straw. Best adapted to soils where present varieties, such as Fayette, Clintland and Minhafer lodge. Yields satisfactorily on fertile soils, does not do well on poor soils. Bushel weight is high. Hull color is dull yellow. Resistant to all prevalent races of smut, stem rust, and crown (leaf) rust, inclusing crown rust race 290; however, there are rare races of rust that will attack it. About the same in response to Septoria as Clintland and Beedee. Area of adaptation is the North Central States.

Radar 1, Radar 2 (Tifton 1066 & H. I. 617x2) - Developed jointly by the Coastal Plain Experiment Station, Tifton, Georgia and the Crops Research Division, USDA. They are dual-purpose pasture and grain winter varieties with relatively strong straw, standing well for combine under most conditions. Yields of forage and grain are good. Heading occurs a week to 10 days earlier than in Victorgrain 48-93. In terms of disease resistance these varieties are: Resistant to races 6, 7, 7A and 8 of stem rust, and to most races of crown rust, where tested, but not to races 264 and 290; resistant to Fulghum and Victoria races of Southern oat smut but somewhat susceptible to the Fulgrain 3 race; highly resistant to Victoria blight; highly susceptible to soil-borne mosaic and to "redleaf". These varieties seem most likely to replace Victorgrain 48-93. Recommended for the Coastal Plain area of Georgia.

Wheat

Aztec (C. I. 13016) - A hard Red Winter variety developed jointly by New Mexico State University Experiment Station and the Crops Research Division, USDA. It is similar to Blackhull in maturity, height, coloration, test weight and seasonal yield fluctuation. Equal to Cheyenne and better than Comanche in dough mixing time. Equal to Cheyenne in yield and resistant to Stripe rust. Will most likely replace both Blackhull and Comanche. Its area of adaptation is New Mexico and adjacent areas.

Ramona 50 - Released by California and Arizona Experiment Stations in cooperation with the Crops Research Division, USDA. Ramona 50 is a spring variety with a good yield, high bushel weight and hard kernel texture. Inherent characteristic which makes this variety important is its high milling qualities. It is not resistant to many diseases in the humid area, a factor that could affect widespread adaptation. It is similar in adaptation to Ramona 44 and will most likely replace it.

Onas 53 - Developed by the California and Arizona Experiment Stations in cooperation with the Crops Research Division, USDA. It is a Spring wheat with a high yield and test weight. The area of adaptation is the Southwest as it is not resistant to many diseases of the humid area. It is best adapted to California and Arizona and will likely replace Awned Onas.

AP 75 (4-59)

Barley

Harlan - Developed jointly by the Arizona Agricultural Experiment Station and the Crops Research Division, USDA. It is a Spring variety resistant to lodging and shattering and is adapted to Southwest Arizona. Its high yielding and resistance to lodging and shattering makes the variety important to adapted areas; however, it is not resistant to many diseases in the more humid areas. Varieties to which it is similar in adaptation and other important characteristics are Arivat and Vaughn. Vaughn is the variety it will most likely replace.

Wocus (C. I. 8059) - Developed jointly by the Oregon State Experiment Station and the Crops Research Division, USDA. It is a six-row, smooth awn, stiff strawed, high yielding Spring barley. Adapted to the muck soils of the Klammoth Basis in Oregon it will most likely replace Haunchen in this area. Its stiff straw and standing ability gives it an opportunity to escape frost damage at critical times.

Mungbean

Kiloga (Caem 56) - A joint release from the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station and the Crops Research Division, USDA. It is a medium-sized bush type plant; medium large green colored beans. A selection from Purdue 3 and is similar in adaptation and other important characteristics to Purdue Strain 12 and Oklahoma 12. It has a wide range of adaptation and will likely replace Oklahoma Strain 12.

Soybean

Hood - A new yellow-seeded soybean was developed by research workers of the U.S. Regional Soybean Laboratory at Urbana, Illinois and cooperating State Agricultural Experiment Stations has been released for seed increase. Hood averages 9 days earlier than the Lee variety and 2 days ahead of Ogden. It is similar to Ogden in growth type but has slightly higher yield records, seed quality, and seed-holding ability. Hood is resistant to the soybean diseases bacterial pustule, wildfire, frogeye and target spot. Where best adapted, plants average 30 to 36 inches, with stems of moderate size and foliage heavy. Should interest growers as a replacement for Ogden.

Sweet Lupine

Blanco (54-1092) - Developed jointly by the Georgia Experiment Station and the Crops Research Division, USDA. Selection No. 54-1092 is the seed increase of an F_2 selection from the cross, Borre sweet blue lupine X WFWSB (a white flowered, white seeded, bitter selection, which produces no purple pigment in the stems and leaves). No. 54-1092 was approximately equal to Borre sweet blue lupine in forage production at Tifton, Georgia, in the years 1955-57 and similar in tests at Gainesville, Florida, in 1956 and 1957. Laboratory analyses for lupanin content show that No. 54-1092 is equal to Borre for sweetness and similar in protein content of forage. Observations indicate that it is equal to Borre in its reaction to freezing, diseases, and insects. Both Borre and No. 54-1092 have soft seeds. The superiority of selection No. 54-1092 lies in the fact that it will be the first satisfactorily "marked" sweet variety of blue lupine. When in production it will most likely replace Regular Sweet Blue Lupine.

Timothy

Clair (G3-83) - Released jointly by the Kentucky Experiment Station and the Crops Research Division, USDA. A vigorous, early maturing variety, with good aftermath production. The stems appear to be somewhat larger than other varieties giving it the appearance of a coarse hay plant. However, it seems to be more leafy than other varieties at comparable stages of maturity. The variety matures one to two weeks earlier than other varieties tested. It matures at about the same time that red clover and alfalfa are in the correct stage for the first hay cut. It will most likely replace Commercial Timothy.

Millet

Gahi-1 (Inbreds 13, 18, 23 and 26) - A Spring variety released jointly by the Coastal Plain Experiment Station, Tifton, Georgia, and the Crops Research Division, USDA. Gahi-1 is leafier than common Pearl millet and at Tifton, Georgia, has produced 50 percent more forage. It has also given much better seasonal distribution, yielding nearly three times as much late in the season. It is not as leafy as Starr millet, but starts off faster from seed, recovers faster when grazed or mowed, and yields considerably more forage per acre. It grows taller than Starr and may, therefore, be a little harder to manage, when grazed. Limited grazing studies suggest that Gahi-1 Pearl millet is equal to Starr millet in quality and definitely superior in production. It may be successfully grown anywhere in Georgia, according to authorities there. It will most likely replace Starr.

Alfalfa

Zia (New Mexico 16) - A synthetic variety of the common type developed by the New Mexico State University Experiment Station. Zia has a short but definite dormant period. A fast growing variety that recovers rapidly after cutting. Growth is upright with very wide crown; hay quality is similar to New Mexico Common. It is resistant to spotted alfalfa aphid and to bacterial and fusarium wilt. It will liekly replace New Mexico 11-1, Common, Ranger and Lahonton. The area of adaptation is not fully known but will probably be Southwest.

Moapa - A non-dormant variety developed jointly by the Crops Research Division, USDA, and the Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station in cooperation with the Entomology Research Division of ARS, USDA. Moapa is a purple flowered, upright-growing, non-winter hardy variety that recovers rapidly after cutting. Is highly resistant to the spotted alfalfa aphid and is moderately resistant to bacterial wilt. It is much like African in growth characteristics but is somewhat darker green in color. It is expected to give best performance in areas where African is now a recommended variety.

Rye

Gator Rye - Developed jointly by the University of Florida Agricultural Experiment Station and the Agricultural Research Service, USDA. Gator has an immediate growth habit, more winter hardy than Florida Black but probably less than Abruzzi. It matures later than Florida Black but earlier than Abruzzi. It has a strong straw and no lodging has occurred under high fertility. Seed are large and light brown in color. Highly resistant to leaf rust, also has shown resistance to stem rust and powdery mildew. Highly susceptible to a leaf blight disease probably caused by Helminthosporium. Gator probably has a better combination of disease resistance than any other variety of rye now being grown.